AMENDMENT TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1-26 (Cancelled)

27. (Currently Amended) A method for the ~~remote~~ detection *in vitro* of ~~the presence of~~ a given, predefined pathological condition associated with a deregulation in a cell signaling pathway in a human subject, wherein said given, predefined pathological condition is a pathological condition that causes disease in a tissue distinct from blood cells of said human subject, said method comprising ~~comprises~~:

(i) providing a sample of blood cells from the subject, wherein said blood cells comprise lymphocytes, macrophages, monocytes or dendritic cells,

(ii) preparing nucleic acid molecules from the sample of step (i), ~~and~~

(iii) ~~obtaining a hybridization profile by~~ hybridizing all or part of the nucleic acid molecules from step (ii) to ~~so prepared with~~ at least one nucleic acid library comprising a plurality of nucleic acid molecules having an ordered arrangement on a support to obtain a first hybridization profile, wherein

(a) said plurality of nucleic acid molecules are specific for differentially spliced ribonucleic acid molecules (RNAs) expressed in blood cells from human subjects known to have ~~having~~ the given, predefined pathological condition, ~~wherein~~

(b)~~(a) expression of~~ the presence of said differentially spliced RNAs being ~~is~~

characteristic of said ~~the~~ given, predefined pathological condition, and

(c)~~(b)~~ said blood cells from human subjects known to have said ~~having the~~ given, predefined pathological condition comprising ~~comprise~~ lymphocytes, macrophages, monocytes, or dendritic cells, and ~~wherein~~

~~(c) the pathological condition affects a tissue distinct from said blood cells,~~

(iv) correlating the first hybridization profile with a second hybridization profile obtained by hybridizing nucleic acid molecules from blood cells of a subject known to have said given, predefined pathological condition to said nucleic acid library, thereby indicating ~~wherein the hybridization profile indicates~~ the presence of said given, predefined pathological condition in said subject.

28-29 (Cancelled)

30. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 27, wherein the nucleic acid molecules prepared from the sample are total or messenger RNA or complementary deoxyribonucleic acid (cDNA) derived therefrom.

31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 30, wherein the nucleic acid molecules prepared from the sample are amplified.

32. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 27, wherein the nucleic acid molecules are labeled.

33. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 27, for the detection *in vitro* of the stage of progression of said given, predefined pathological condition in said subject.

34-43 (Cancelled)

44. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 27 ~~29~~, wherein said support is a membrane, a glass plate, or a biochip.

45-46 (Cancelled)

47. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 27, wherein said pathological condition is characterized by an excessive cell proliferation.

48. (Currently Amended) A method for the ~~remote~~ detection *in vitro* of ~~the presence of~~ a given, predefined pathological condition characterized by an excessive cell proliferation in a human subject, wherein said given, predefined pathological condition is a pathological condition that causes disease in a tissue distinct from blood cells of said human subject, said method comprising:

(i) providing a sample of blood cells from the subject, wherein said blood cells comprise lymphocytes, macrophages, monocytes or dendritic cells,

(ii) preparing nucleic acid molecules from the sample of step (i), ~~and~~

(iii) ~~obtaining a hybridization profile by~~ hybridizing all or part of the nucleic acid molecules from step (ii) to ~~so prepared with~~ at least one nucleic acid library comprising a plurality of nucleic acid molecules having an ordered arrangement on a support to obtain a first hybridization profile, wherein

(a) said plurality of nucleic acid molecules are specific for differentially spliced ribonucleic acid molecules (RNAs) expressed in blood cells from human subjects known to have said ~~having the~~ given, predefined pathological condition, ~~wherein~~

(b)~~(a) expression of~~ the presence of said differentially spliced RNAs being ~~is~~ characteristic of said ~~the~~ given, predefined pathological condition, and

(c)~~(b)~~ said blood cells from human subjects known to have said ~~having the~~ given, predefined pathological condition comprising ~~comprise~~ lymphocytes, macrophages, monocytes or dendritic cells, and

~~(c) the pathological condition affects a tissue distinct from said blood cells,~~

(iv) correlating the first hybridization profile with a second hybridization profile obtained by hybridizing nucleic acid molecules from blood cells of a subject known to have said given, predefined pathological condition to said nucleic acid library, thereby indicating ~~wherein the hybridization profile indicates~~ the presence of said given, predefined pathological condition in said subject.

49. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein said given, predefined pathological condition characterized by an excessive cell proliferation is stenosis ~~A method for the remote detection *in vitro* of the presence of a stenosis in a human subject, said method~~

~~comprising:~~

~~(i) providing a sample of blood cells from the subject, wherein said blood cells comprise lymphocytes, macrophages, monocytes or dendritic cells,~~

~~(ii) preparing nucleic acid molecules from the sample, and~~

~~(iii) obtaining a hybridization profile by hybridizing all or part of the nucleic acid molecules so prepared with at least one nucleic acid library comprising a plurality of nucleic acid molecules specific for differentially spliced ribonucleic acid molecules (RNAs) expressed in blood cells from human subjects having a stenosis, wherein expression of the differentially spliced RNAs is characteristic of stenosis and wherein said blood cells from human subjects having a stenosis comprise lymphocytes, macrophages, monocytes or dendritic cells, the hybridization profile indicating the presence of stenosis in said subject~~.